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Japanese Laid-open Patent

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Sho 57-44081

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March 19, 1982

Applicant:

Shunpei Yamazaki

1. Title of the Invention

#### Semiconductor Device

#### 2. Scope of Claim

1. A semiconductor device comprising a substrate or a substrate having thereon an electrically conductive layer as an electrode, provided thereon a first non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer containing a P-type silicon, germanium, silicon nitride, or silicon carbide as the principal component doped with gallium or indium, and a second non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer containing the impurity at a lower concentration than the first semiconductor layer,

provided that the first and the second semiconductor layers are provided by forming a PI, a PN-, or a PP-junction.

2. A semiconductor device as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the semiconductor device for use in photoelectric conversion comprises from the light-irradiated side, at least one of the junctions of PIN, PN-N, PIN-N or NIP, NP-P, and NIP-P.

## 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a semiconductor device using a non-single-crystalline semiconductor, and particularly, to which generates conversion device photoelectric photoelectromotive force through the formation of electron and hole pairs by the irradiation of light, said device comprising a substrate or a substrate having thereon an electrically conductive layer as an electrode, provided thereon a first non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer containing a P-type silicon, germanium, silicon nitride, or silicon carbide as the principal component doped with gallium or indium. An object of the present invention is to prevent a P-type impurity to be auto-doped to a second nonsingle-crystalline semiconductor layer that is formed on the first semiconductor layer.

In the process of plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition, diborane alone was used conventionally as an impurity for a P-type semiconductor. However, it has been found that boron is inevitably doped into the second non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer to be formed on the first semiconductor, thereby forming an artificially uncontrollable P- type semiconductor layer containing the impurity at a concentration of 1 x  $10^{17}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> or higher in the second semiconductor layer.

To overcome the problem above, the present invention is characterized in that it comprises using gallium or indium as the acceptor impurity to be added into the P-type semiconductor layer.

In a prior art process for fabricating a photoelectric conversion device by means of plasma-enhanced and thereby constructing a PIN junction or a modified structure thereof comprising non-single-crystalline semiconductor, particularly an amorphous or semi-amorphous semiconductor, the P-type semiconductor layer was formed by using diborane mixed in silane at a concentration of from 0.2 to 1%.

Furthermore, in forming an impurity-free so-called I-type semiconductor layer on the upper side of the P-type semiconductor layer mentioned above, boron was found to intrude (autodoped) into the I-type semiconductor layer at a concentration of 1 x 1017 cm-3 or more by the dissipation of boron from the previously formed P-type semiconductor layer or the inner wall of the reaction chamber, thereby making it impossible to obtain the so-called I-type or N- type semiconductor layer. Moreover, the controllability of the auto-doped P- type layer was found to be extremely low; the concentration of doping, the ratio of the doped impurity which is present in the acceptor, i.e., the so-called ionization ratio, were both found to be 1% or lower, and the rest of the impurities were found to simply form recombination centers.

The present invention overcomes the aforementioned problems by using gallium or indium as the impurity for acceptors in the P-type semiconductor layer to prevent auto-doping from occurring, and particularly utilizing a semiconductor containing silicon carbide ( $Si_xC_{1-x}$  (0 < x < 1)), silicon and germanium

 $(Ge_xSi_{1-x}\ (0 < x \le 1))$ , or silicon nitride  $(Si_3N_{4-n}\ (0 < n < 1))$  as the principal component added therein hydrogen or a halogen element as a neutralizer of recombination centers.

Thus, as the reactive gases for use in the process, exemplified are gaseous silicides, such as silane, dichlorosilane, silicon fluoride, etc.; gaseous germanides such as germane; or gaseous carbides such as methane and acetylene; but particularly, representatively used are hydrides comprising silane, germane, and methane. In the present invention, a gaseous carbide of gallium or indium is used therein, and particularly, the alkyl compounds below are used as the reactive gas.

| Compound         | Chemical <u>formula</u>                          | m.pt.   | b.pt.          |
|------------------|--|---------|----------------|
| Trimethylgallium | (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Ga               | -15.8°C | 55.8°C         |
| Triethylgallium  | (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Ga | -82.3°C | 143°C          |
| Trimethylindium  | (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> In               | -89.5°C | 136°C          |
| Triethylindium   | (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> In | -32°C   | 18 <b>4°</b> C |

In particular, triethylgallium or an indium compound is cooled with ice, and the outlet side is pressure-reduced to a range of from 0.05 to 1 torr. By utilizing the vapor pressure of those compounds at a low temperature, they are added to the silane based reactive gas at a concentration in a range of from 0.01 to 2%.

In case of triethylgallium, a hydrogen-diluted gas cylinder is used to utilize the partial pressure under a high

pressure, i.e., about 500 ppm under a pressure of 20 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and 50 ppm under a pressure of 100 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. In this manner, the addition of the impurity elements is controlled so that they may be added into the reactive gas for semiconductors such as silane at a concentration of 2% or lower, particularly, in a range of from 0.1 ppm to 2%.

Furthermore, silicon, germanium, etc., is deposited by means of plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition according to a process described in, for example, patent applications filed by the present inventor: "Semiconductor Device" (Japanese Patent Application Sho 53-152883, filed on December 10, 1978), and the division thereof "Method for Fabricating Semiconductor Device" (Japanese Patent Application Sho 56-55607, filed on April 15, 1981).

In the photoelectric conversion device according to the present invention, the P-type semiconductor layer, particularly that on the light-incident side, is provided with a wider energy band as compared with the active semiconductor layer, and the absorption loss of the incident light in the semiconductor layer is minimized.

A constitution providing a continuous junction having a hetero-junction for the energy band structure and a window structure with respect to the P-type semiconductor layer is disclosed in "Semiconductor Device" (U.S. Patent No. 4,239,554, issued on December 6, 1980 and U.S. Patent No. 4,254,429 issued on March 3,

1981) filed by the present inventor. These inventions are obtained by further improving the previous applications filed by the present inventor.

The present invention comprises adding hydrogen or a halogen element such as fluorine or chlorine at a concentration of from 0.1 to 20% by molar into the semiconductor layer above to provide neutralizers for recombination centers. In this manner, an effect of neutralizing the dangling bonds is imparted to the semiconductor layer, and at the same time, a layered structure comprising layers of a semi-amorphous semiconductor (referred to hereinafter as "SAS") having a short-range crystallinity with a range of from 5 to 2,000 Å, representatively, from 5 to 100 Å, and layers of an amorphous semiconductor (referred to hereinafter as "AS") having no such crystallinity even in a short-range order. In this manner, PI, PN-, and PP-junctions having a gallium- or indiumadded P layer can be obtained free from auto-doping. More specifically, it is found possible to lower the concentration of impurities in the I, N-, and P- type semiconductor layers to a level of 1  $\times$  1016 cm-3 or lower, and particularly, to a level in a range of from 3 x  $10^{15}$  to 1 x  $10^{14}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>. In particular, by separately forming the P layer and the semiconductor layer to be formed thereon in independent reaction chambers and thereby preventing the impurities from being dissipated from the walls of the reaction chamber, the background level of the doped impurities in the I-conductive semiconductor layer is found to be reduced to 1/100 of that of a conventional case using diborane or even lower; more specifically, to a concentration in a range of from 5 x  $10^{14}$  to 5 x  $10^{15}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>, in contrast to the conventional level in a range of from 5 x  $10^{16}$  to 3 x  $10^{17}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>.

Particularly, in case that trimethylgallium is doped in P-type layer, and an I-type layer is intended to be formed over it (in the subsequent process), the generated hydride does not absorb boron had been used insted. In forming an I-type layer by plasma enhanced CVD, the contamination was able to limited only to the boundary layer of 30 to 500 Å thick, and the impurity concentration of the I-type layer was able to reduced to 3 x  $10^{15}$  to 1 x  $10^{16}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> or less in the area  $0.1\mu$  or farther the interface with the P-type layer.

The present invention is described with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a schematic view of a plasma enhanced CVD apparatus necessary for realizing the present invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, a substrate (1) is provided inside first to fourth reaction furnaces (25) to (28) in which an insulating holder, for example, a quartz holder (boat) is placed, in such a manner that it may be in parallel with the flow of a reactive gas flown downward from the upper side to the lower side, and that it may also be in parallel with the discharge from electrodes (2) and (3) which provide a high frequency energy (4).

active gas, gaseous silici  $(Si_xH_{2x+2}, x ? 1)$  is supplied from (5), (9), (13), and (17), while supplying a hydrogen diluted trimethylgallium  $(Ga(CH_3)_3)$  as the P-type impurity from (6), phosphine (PH<sub>3</sub>), arsine (AsH<sub>3</sub>), or trimethylantimony (Sb  $(CH_3)_3)$  as the N-type impurity from (18), and hydrogen or helium (He) as the carrier gas from (8), (12), (16), and (20). Furthermore, an additive material for widening the energy band, for instance, methane  $(CH_3)$ , is supplied from (7), and ammonia  $(NH_3)$  or hydrazine  $(N_2H_4)$  is supplied from (19). To add impurity at a trace quantity, hydrogen diluted  $Ga(CH_3)_3$  is supplied from (10) and (14) at a pressure of 100 kg/cm to provide a gallium compound diluted to a concentration of from 10 to 100 ppm, and similarly, phosphine, arsine, or trimethylantimony diluted with hydrogen or silane to a concentration of from 5 to 50 ppm is supplied from (11) and (15).

The reactive gases above are supplied to the reaction chambers (25), (26), (27), and (28) from the gas inlets to the reaction chambers, which also function as electrodes for generating plasma (51), (52), (53), and (54). When the reactive gas is discharged into the reaction chamber, an electromagnetic energy is applied thereto, and the gases are plasma discharged, activated, and decomposed to produce reaction products on the surface of the objects. The reaction chamber is of a plasma-enhanced CVD type, in which an electromagnetic energy ranging from D.C. to 20 MHz is

applied, more specifically, a D.C. electromagnetic energy, or a 500kHz or a 13.56MHz frequency electromagnetic energy is applied by the electrodes (2) and (3). By further heating the substrate (1) having the depositing surface with an infrared heating furnace (4) in a temperature range of from 100 to 500°C, representatively in a range of from 200 to 300°C, a greater number of substrates can be treated at once.

The substrate (1) is first inserted into a first prechamber (23), and the pre-chamber is evacuated to vacuum by using a rotary pump (30). The pressure inside the pre-chamber can be recovered to the atmospheric pressure by introducing nitrogen from (21). After the pre-chamber is evacuated to vacuum, a gate (55) is opened to a third pre-chamber which is heated to a temperature in a range of from 200 to 400°C by the infrared lamps provided in the vicinity thereof. After transferring the substrate to the third pre-chamber above, the gate (55) is closed again, and nitrogen is introduced into the first pre-chamber from (21) to recover the atmospheric pressure. Thus, another substrate is introduced inside the first pre-chamber. By repeating this process cycle, the substrate in the first pre-chamber is transferred to the second prechamber, and the substrate in the second pre-chamber is transferred to the first pre-chamber. Furthermore, by removing air from the substrate in the first pre-chamber by evacuating it to vacuum, and then removing adsorbed oxygen and water therefrom in the second pre-chamber by vacuum heating in the second pre-chamber,

the oxygen conditration in the semicond or layer could be lowered than a conventionally known level in a range of from 1 to  $3 \times 10^{18}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> or lower, i.e., to 1/3 thereof, and representatively, to a level in a range of from  $1 \times 10^{17}$  to  $5 \times 10^{15}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>; i.e., to a level of 1/10 to 1/30 of the conventional oxygen concentration.

As a matter of course, the vacuum leak from the external in each of the reaction chambers is assured to maintain a value of  $10^{-8}$  torr or lower.

After forming a P-type conductive  $Si_xC_{1-x}$  (0 < x  $\leq$  1) having an energy band width of from 1.6 to 2.2 eV and containing gallium or indium as an acceptor impurity at a concentration of from 1 to 20 x  $10^{10}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>, representatively, at a concentration of from 7 to 8 x  $10^{10}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>, at a thickness of 200 Å or less, representatively, at a thickness of from 30 to 150 Å, the first and the second reaction chambers are each evacuated to vacuum, and then, the substrate having the film deposition surface is transferred to the second reaction chamber (26). In this manner, the second semiconductor layer is formed free from the influence of the semiconductor layer attached to the wall of the first reaction chamber. At this time, the substrate placed inside the second reaction chamber is transferred to the third reaction chamber (27), while the substrate in the third reaction chamber (27) is transferred to the fourth reaction chamber (28), that in the fourth reaction chamber is transferred to the third pre-chamber (29), and that in the third pre-chamber is taken to the outside after completely shutting the gate (56).

In the second reaction chamber (26), an impurity-free Itype second semiconductor layer (45) containing non-single-crystalline silicon as the principal component, whose vertical cross section view is shown in Fig. 2 (A), is deposited to a thickness in a range of from 100 to 2,000 Å, representatively, at a thickness of from 200 to 500 Å after forming the P-type first semiconductor layer. Because the I-type layer thus obtained includes a 50 to 100 Å thick impurity layer which is formed by the impurities which is used in forming the second semiconductor layer, it must be deposited for a thickness of 100 Å or more, so that the P-type impurities and the N or N- type impurities may not be directly mixed at a concentration higher than a value in a range of from 1 to 5 x 1016 cm-3.

The I-type semiconductor layer is particularly important for forming a depletion layer, and enhancing drift moving the carriers to the electrode.

Then, in the third reaction chamber (27), an N- conductive third semiconductor layer (46) having a donor concentration in a range of from 1 x  $10^{17}$  to 3 x  $10^{19}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> as shown in Fig. 2 (A) is formed at a thickness of from 0.1 to 0.6  $\mu$ . Then, in the fourth reaction chamber (28), an N-type conductive fourth semiconductor layer (47) in which phosphorus or arsenic is doped at an impurity concentration of from 1 to 20 x  $10^{20}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> is formed at a thickness

of from 100 to 30 Å. To provide BSF (dep. ion layer electric field in the reversed direction) to the minority carriers, this semiconductor layer is constructed with  $Si_3N_{4-x}$  (0 < x < 4, representatively, x is in a range of from 3 to 3.8) to yield an Eg falling in a range of from 1.8 to 2.5 eV. The Eg of the I-type layer (45) and the N- type layer (46) are controlled to be in a range of from 1.5 to 1.8 eV by using the aforementioned non-monocrystalline silicon.

After stacking the four semiconductor layers above, an organic resin mold (49) such as an epoxy resin or polyimide is applied as an overcoating to a thickness of from 100 to 500 Å to provide an electrode (48) and for improving moisture resistance.

In Fig. 2 (A), a light-transmitting substrate (40), for instance, a glass or polyimide substrate, is used, and Ni is provided at a depth of 20  $\mu$ . Otherwise, a bulk Ni containing B and P, and optionally having thereon Al or Cu is provided as a buried electrode (41). A transparent electrically conductive film (43) is formed thereon, The transparent electrically conductive film is a two-layered film obtained by laminating an ITO (indium oxide containing from 3 to 10% tin oxide) layer and a tin oxide layer (containing from 2 to 10% of antimony oxide).

The transparent electrically conductive film is provided depending on the contacting semiconductor. In case that a P-type semiconductor is brought into contact with the film as in the case of the example above, a transparent electrically conductive film

of a pentavalent metal, such as antimony oxid (Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), is formed at a thickness of from 50 to 200 Å in contact with the semiconductor layer, and ITO is provided as the base layer thereof to improve the electric conductivity of the conductive film. This is found greatly contributive to the improvement of the conversion efficiency, and particularly, in the increase of current. Furthermore, in case that ITO is brought into contact with the conductive film, the current density is found to be greatly increased from a range of 5 to 10 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> to a range of 13 to 20 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>. This is attributed to the fact that antimony function as the recombination centers for the holes in the P-type semiconductor, and that the electrical series resistance at the interface is greatly lowered.

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In Fig. 2 (B) is given the thus obtained energy band width corresponding to Fig. 2 (A), with the corresponding numbers attached thereto.

The figure clearly reads that the active semiconductor layers (41) to (46) efficiently supply the minority carriers, i.e., holes in this case, by utilizing the high potential difference between the P-type semiconductor layer (44) and the N-type semiconductor layer (46). In particular, to provide sufficient width to the depletion layer and a high electric field intensity in the intrinsic semiconductor layer (45) located in the vicinity of the incident light, an N-type semiconductor layer (46) is provided, and the carriers generated in (46) by the irradiation of light are obtained by drifting the minority carriers to the P-type

ed by the N-type layer (47). Considering the energy band, a photo-electric conversion device comprising W (a P-type layer having an Eg wider than that of silicon carbide) - N (silicon) - W (an N-type layer having an Eg wider than that of silicon nitride) is obtained. As a result, the efficiency of 5 to 7%/cm² obtained on a conventional type of PIN semiconductor is found to increase to a high conversion efficiency of 10 to 12% at AM1 by utilizing a PIN-N structure. Furthermore, in a 10 x 10-cm² size large area substrate, an open voltage of 0.9 to 0.95 V, a short circuit current of 16 to 20 mA/cm², and a practical conversion efficiency of from 7 to 10% are obtained by the use of an auxiliary electrode (41).

The effect of auto-doping is studied by means of IMA (ion micro analyzer) for a case using gallium as a P-type impurity according to the present invention and for a case using boron. The results are shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to Fig. 3 (A), an I-type semiconductor layer (45) in which no impurity is added intentionally is formed on a P-type semiconductor layer.

As is clearly seen from Fig. 3 (B), in case that a P-type semiconductor layer is formed at thickness of 500 Å by using silane mixed with diborane as a boron impurity and an I-type semiconductor layer is formed thereon in the same reaction furnace, curve (61) is obtained. That is, even in case that a dis-

tance of 2,000 r more is taken from the erface (65), boron was found still present at a concentration of about 1  $\times$  10<sup>17</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>.

In case that an independent reaction product method is used by using diborane in the place of trimethylgallium in the case illustrated in Fig. 1, curve (62) is obtained in Fig. 3 (B). The doped density is found to be lowered to about 1016 cm-3, i.e., to about 1/10 of the case above. By using trimethylgallium according to the present invention, the auto-doping effect is observed to minimize as in curve (62) even in case that the Ptype semiconductor layer and the I-type semiconductor layer are deposited in the same reaction chamber. Furthermore, by employing the independent reaction chamber method as illustrated in Fig. 1, curve (63) is obtained as a result. The curve corresponds to a case in which the impurity concentration is controlled to a range of from 7 to 8 x  $10^{20}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>. In case that the concentration is lowered to 1 x  $10^{20}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> or lower, or in case that  $Si_xC_{1-x}$  (0 < x < 1, representatively, x is in a range of from 0.2 to 0.5) is used in combination with silicon carbide at a concentration of 8  $\times$  10<sup>20</sup> cm-3, the concentration to a depth of 500A was found to be lowered to 1  $\times$  1015 cm<sup>-3</sup> or lower, and particularly, to 1  $\times$  1014 cm<sup>-3</sup> or lower.

The fact that the concentration is controllable to a low value of 1  $\times$  1014 cm<sup>-3</sup> or lower signifies that the impurity control is possible with high precision in plasma-assisted CVD to a level well comparable to that of a process using monocrystalline semi-

conductor. Accordingly, the industrial value of the invention is provided not only to a PIN type diode, but also to PINIP, NIPIN type bipolar transistors, CCDs, and insulated gate field effect semiconductor devices. Furthermore, by adding from 5 to 10 x 10<sup>10</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> of boron to a P-type semiconductor layer, the optical energy band for the non-single-crystalline silicon semiconductor decreases to a range of from 1.65 to 1.4 eV, a level lower than the level of from 1.7 to 1.8 eV for an intrinsic semiconductor. However, an energy band in a range of from 1.7 to 1.8 eV is obtained for cases using indium or gallium, and hence, no drop in Eg due to the addition of impurities was observed.

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In the apparatus illustrated in Fig. 1, a cylinder of trimethylgallium diluted with hydrogen was used. However, the constitution in Fig. 1 may be additionally controlled by cooling the cylinder and thereby controlling the quantity by means of evaporation utilizing the vapor pressure. A junction characteristic substantially free of auto-doping was obtained similarly in case of indium.

In Fig. 3, germanium silicide ( $Si_xGe_{1-x}$ , where 0 < x < 1) or silicon carbide ( $Si_xC_{1-x}$ , where 0 < x < 1) can be used as the P-type semiconductor layer in place of a non-single-crystalline silicon. Furthermore, as described in the foregoing, ( $Si_xC_{1-x}$ , where 0 < x < 1) may be used for the P-type layer and the I-type layer may be of silicon or germanium silicide to provide a

hetero-junction these cases again, characteristic curves (62) and (63) free of auto-doping were obtained.

Accordingly, in the present invention, the concentration in the I-type layer, and particularly in the active semiconductor layers in photoelectric conversion devices can be changed to provide IN-, N-, or P- layers. An N- type layer can be obtained by adding from 0.01 to 1 ppm of phosphine to silane in third reaction chamber described in Example 1. To obtain a P- type layer at a higher concentration than 1 x 10<sup>14</sup> to 1 x 10<sup>15</sup> cm-<sup>3</sup> as shown by curve (63) in Fig. 3, gallium is added at the necessary quantity to silane.

Thus, a photoelectric conversion device provided with a PIN-N junction or a PN-N structure from the side of light incidence was obtained by using the reaction furnace illustrated in Fig. 1, However, by repeating this process, a laminate comprising serial connected junctions of PIN-NPIN-N or PIN-NPI-N from the side of light incidence can be obtained. Furthermore, by controlling the Eg of the front IN- active layer to a range of from 1.6 to 1.8 eV by using a non-monocrystalline silicon while controlling that of the backside to a range of from 1.0 to 1.6 eV by using  $Si_xGe_{1-x}$  (0 < x < 1), a further increased open voltage can be obtained. Concerning NIP-P, an NIP-PNIP-P junction and an NIP-PNIP junction can be obtained as well.

As described in the foregoing, the present invention comprises an IN- or an IP-junction, or a P-N- junction inclusive of

N-P--P-, P-N--N-, --N-, and IP--P-, as the tive semiconductor layer. Comparing with the conventional devices, the active semiconductor layer according to the present invention is not only lowered in impurity concentration than in the simple P- or N-type conductive layers but also is controlled in concentration of the current interfering elements such as oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen to such a value of 3  $\times$  1017 cm<sup>-3</sup> or less by IMA measurment. Moreover, the incorporation of trivalent gallium or indium, or pentavalent antimony into the I-type layer on the light irradiated side is minimized, while additionally rendering the layer P- or Nconductive to increase the lifetime of the minority carriers. Furthermore, the I-type, P--type, and the N-type layers are each deposited in separate chambers. Thus by integrating all the aforementioned aspects of the present invention, a large-area photoelectric conversion device having a conversion efficiency higher than 10% is implemented for the first time.

In the present invention, a P-type semiconductor layer containing doped gallium or indium is deposited on the substrate, However, an N-type semiconductor considerably decreased in autodoping can be similarly obtained by using trimethylantimony (melting point: -62°C, boiling point:

80.6°C;  $(CH_3)_3Sb)$  or triethylantimony (melting point: -98°C, boiling point: 159°C (730 mmHg);  $(C_2H_5)_3Sb)$ . In such a case, Sb is added to the deposition surface at a concentration of from 1 to 20 x 1010 cm<sup>-3</sup>, and an N-type and an I-type conductive layers are

formed sequentia. In this manner, similar the case of gallium, auto-doping to the I-type layer was found to be minimized. Thus, an N-type antimony-doped semiconductor layer can be formed on a metallic substrate or a light-transmitting substrate having thereon a transparent electrically conductive film such as ITO, and an I-, P-, or N-type semiconductor layer with auto-doping lowered to a level of from 1 x 1014 to 1 x 1016 cm-3 can be formed further thereon. Accordingly, even in an NIP-P structure, a conversion efficiency of from 9 to 11% was achieved.

### 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows a scheme of an apparatus for fabricating a semiconductor device.

Fig. 2 (A) shows a cross sectional view of the photoelectric conversion device according to the present invention, and Fig. 2 (B) shows the energy band corresponding to the structure shown in Fig. 2 (A).

Fig. 3 shows the impurity concentration profile in a PI junction obtained according to the present invention.

OD 特許出願公開

□ O 公開特許公報 (A) □ H B B B - 161380

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医高性主义 经基础管理 医生物

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❸公開 昭和58年(1983) 9 月24日

2012 **発明の数** 1 審査請求 未請求 ※ 100 を 100

(全 8 頁)

❸半導体装置

頤 昭57-44081

D出 願 人 株式会社半導体エネルギー研究

②特 ②出

願 昭57(1982)3月19日

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番21号株式会社半導体エネルギ

plagme Sintertz

月

1.発明の名称

半導体装置

#### 2. 特許請求の範囲

1. 着板または着板上の導電層よりなる電極 と、放電板上にガリュームまたはイングニ

2. 特許提求の範囲第1項にかいて、光電宏 鉄用半導件装置は光度射器例より PIN PIN PIN で 大は BIP, BIP, BIP 接合を少な くどく1つ有して設けられたととを停取と する単準体整理。 、発明の評論な説明

本発明はプラズマ保護法において、従来を最 本発明はプラズマ保護法において、従来を最 当2022 、147200 では、 単級体用不純価としてジボランのみが用いられ

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ていたが、とのホウ素がとの共産上に形成 する第2の非単結晶半導体層中にドーピングが されてしまい、との第2の半導体層は人為的に 割倒され得ない 1×10°cm'またはそれ以上の不純 物濃度の P 型の半導体層が形成されてしまう。

本発明はかかる欠点を除去するため、かかる P型半導体層中に添加するアクセプタ用不純物 としてガリュームまたはインジュームを用いた ことを特徴としている。

従来非単結晶半導体特化アモルフアスまたセミアモルフアス半導体化より、PIN接合またはその変形構造を構成して光電変換装置をブラズマ気相法化より作製せんとする時、基板上化P型半導体層をシランドジボランを 0.2~15 混合 して形成していた。

しかもこの複合さらにこの上面に不純物を設加しないいわゆるI型半導体層を形成せんとする時、この半導体層中にはその前に形成したP型半導体層よりまた反応炉の内壁よりホウ楽が

(3)

マニューム化物気体としてゲルマン、また炭化物気体としてメタン、アセチレン等を用い、特に シラン、ゲルマンかよびメタンより なる水素 化物を用いることが代表的であるが、そこにガリュームまたはインジュームの炭化物気体特に アルキル化物である以下の反応性気体を用いた。

化学式 第点 脱点 2 55. 80 トリメチルガリユーム (0円) Ga -15.80 -82. 30 145 トリエナルガリユーム (QR) Ga ٠,0 トリメチルインジューム (0日) Iコ -8 9. 5°C 156 184 •0 トリエナルインジユーム (Q月) Iロ である。 特にトリエナルガリュームまたはイン ジューム化合物はドライアイスで冷却し、出口 何を 0.05~1 torr として、その低級での蒸気圧 を利用してシラン系の反応性気体に対し 0.01~ 35 齢加し得るようにした。

えたトリエテルガリュームは水果着沢のポン であっ ペを用い、SOKE/omでは約500PPM, 100KE/om

本層中に 1×10cm または それ以上オートドーピングされてしまい、いわゆる I 型または B 型を得ることができない。加 えてオートドーピングされた P 層に関しても、 そのドーピングの最度、さらにドーピングされた不純物のアクセプタザる ft 4 いわゆるイオン 化率も1 5 以下であり、残りは単に再結合中心を形成してしまい、その飼料性はきわめて低い ものであつた。

本発明はかかる欠点を除去し、P型半導体層はオートドーピングがないガリュームまたはインジュームをアクセプタ用の不純物として用い特に及化理案(81x0、(0<x<1))。建業。グルマークをは(5544、(0444)))。ニューム(Gox8/1、(0<x41))を主成分とし、その中に水果またはヘログン元業が再結合中心中和剤として最加されている半導体に対し適用したものである。

とのため反応性気体として珪化物気体例えば シラン、ジクロールシラン、フツ化珪素、ゲル

(4)

さらにその上面に建築さたはグルマニューム 等を同様のプラズマ気相法例之ば本発明人の出 版になる特許順「半導体装置」(特質昭 55— 152883 855.12.10 出版) シェびその分割出 版「半導体装置作製方法」(特図昭 56—55607 856.4.15 出版)に示されているプラズマ気相 法に1)実施した。

さらに本発明にかける光電変換袋型にかいて ア選半導体度等に入射光質半導体層を活性半導 体層に比べて広いエネルギバンド巾とし、その 半導体層での無射光の吸収損失の増加を訪いて

とのエネルギベンド構造をヘテロ鉄 を有する連続接合とし、ア盟の半導体機に対し燃材造を設けたものとして、本発明人の出版になる

半導体装置(米国特許 4.2 554 1980.12.6 発行 米国特許 4,254,429 1981.3.3発行) が知られている。本発明はかかる本発明人の発 明になる出題をさらに発展させたものである。

本発明はかかる半導体層に再結合中心中和用 の水素、フッ素さたは塩素の如きハロゲン元素 を 0.1~20 モル乡の設度に含有せしめて、不対 結合手中和効果を有せしめるとともに、 5~ 20004 代表的には 5~1004 の大きさの結晶性 (クヨートレンジオーダの結晶性) を有するセ ミアモルフアス (半非晶質) 半導体 (以下 8A8 という)と、かかるショートレンジオーダの舘 **品性を有さないアモルフアス(非品質)半導体** (以下 ▲8 という) とが層状に積層構造を有して **高いりられたものである。かくするととにより、** ガリユームまたはインジュームが添加されたP 層を有するPI, PN, PP接合にかいて、 I, N, P 題の半導体層をオートドーピングなく、 すたわ ちガリユームのI層での不純物濃度は1×10cm 以下特に 5×10~1×10cm にまて下げることがで

(7)

以下図面に従つて説明する。

第1図は本発明を実施するのに必要なプラズ マOVD装置の領要を示す。

ナなわち店板(1)は絶録性ホルダ例えば石英ホルダ(ポート)(2)が保持された第1~第6の反応性のが分から下方向への反応性である。かつ高周故エネルギ(4)に対する気板(2)(3)の放電に対し、平行方向に取扱させている。

反応性気体は強化物気体 (81 x Bun x 2 1) を(5), (6),は(5) よ さた P 型不純物である水果者状のトリメナルガリユーム (G s (0円)) を(6) より、 X 型不純物であるフォスヒン (P円), アルシン (A s l) さたはトリメナルツンチモン (B D (D), ) を何よりキャリアガスである水果さたはヘリユーム (R s) を例(以)の(2) と気 はした。また広いエネルギベンド巾とするための添加材例えばメタン (0円) を何、アンモニア (円円) またはヒドラジン (L円) を対より供給する。数量不純物添加用として

きた。特にとる。福かとびその上に形成される 半導体層に、それが独立した反応室により形成され、反応炉壁内の不純物の砂板をさけるで が、1層中のパッタグラウンドレベルのドーングは 5×10~5×10°cm と従来より知られたジボランを用いた場合の 5×10~5×10°cm に比べて約1/100以下にすることができた。

特にトリメナルガリュームを用いる場合、その次の工程にてI型半導体機を例えば作ろうとする時、発生する水衆化物がその下地のP型層のガリュームをポロンの場合の如く吸い出すととがなくプラズマ気相医デイボジットされる場合の30~500Aの接界層のみの混合にとどめるととができ、とのP層の単位では3×10~1×10cm以下の不納物量度にするととができた。

(8)

100Kg/cm 圧の水業希釈の Ga (E),K より 10~ 100PPM K 希釈されたガリユーム化物をCOのはより、また同様に水業またはシランで希釈された 5~50PPM のフォスヒンまたはアルシン、トリメチルアンチモンを傾向より供給する。

基板以は最初第1の予備金数に挿入され、ロ

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された。この予 ータリーポンプ(30)K て真空 個窓を大気圧にするには対より登案を導入した。 との予備室が実空引された後、その隣りに設け られた 200~400°0 に赤外線ランプにて加熱され た第3の予備室にゲイト(55)を見けて<del>移し、</del>移し た後再びゲイト(55)を閉め、第1の予備室は好よ り盥米を導入し大気圧とした後、別の基板が導 入される。かくの如きくりかえしにより、第1 の予備室の指板は第2の予備室に、第2の予備 室の基板は第1の反応室内に、新次移相して導 入される。さらKCの第1の予備盆で接着引を して大気を除去した後、第2の予備室で吸着液 ※、水を実空加熱により除去することは、半導 体層中の酸素の濃定を従来より知られた:1~ 無 3×100 m とりもさらに 1/3 以下代表的には 1/10~1/30 の 1×10~5×10cm K まで下げると とができた。

もちろん各反応室においても、外部よりの其空リークは 10torr以下を保障できるように移 めている。

ない非単結品理案を主成分とするI型の第2の 半球体層(45)が100~2000Aの厚さ代表的には 200~500Aの厚さに形成される。このI層は第 2の半導体層を形成する際、第1の半導体層を 生成する不純物が50~100Aの課さに限入する ため、100A以上形成させ、P型用の不純物と この後に形成させる当または「型用の不純物と が1~6×100m以上の最度で直接に混合しない よりに移めた。

とのI型半導体層は空乏層を形成させ、とこ でのキャリアの世無へのドリフトによる多動を 助長させるためにもわめて重要である。

さらにこの技能 5 の反応室的にて、第 2 図(2) にかける 3 選の 1×10~5×10 em のドナー機変を 有する部 5 の半導体機(4)を 0.1~0.6 m の厚さ に形成させた。さらに係 4 の反応室例にて 1~ 20×1 em の不純物機変にしたリンさたはと来, アンチモンがドーブされた 3 型の第 4 の半導体 機(4)を 100~500 A の厚さに形成させた。この

第1の反応室K≯いて、被 以上の如くに 形成面上に 1.6~2.2 0 マのエネルギペンド巾を 有するガリュームまたはインジュームが 1~ 20×10c㎡代安的ドは 7~8×10c㎡の後度ドアク セプタ不純物として有するP型の導電型の 81×0。 (0人x51)を2004以下代表的には50~1504の 厚さに形成した後、第19よび第2の反応宝を 実空引をして、この被形成面を有する強板を第 2の反応室図に移相し、第1の反応室の壁面に 付着した半導体層のお考を第2の半導体層のサ その記念で影響ないようにした。との時第2の 反応室に設置された基板は第3の反応室切に、 第3の反応室図の基板は第4の反応室図に、第 4 の反応室の基板は第5の予備室科に移相し、 第3の予備室の基板はゲイト(66)を完全閉にした 後、他のゲイト5カより外部に出される。

第2の反応金銭においては、第2000にその たて断面図が示されているが、P型の第1の半 準体層(44)が形成した上に不純物の添加を行なわ

半済体層をも B 8 F (逆方向の空芝居城界) を少数キャリアに与えるため、この B g を 1.8~2.5 e V とした 8 t, H<sub>ref</sub> (0 < x < 4 代表的には x 5~3.8) とした。また I 暦 (45)、N 暦 (45) は前配した非単結品 シリコンを用い 1.5~1.8 e V とした。

以上の知を4つの半導体権を設備した後、30 個(48)かよび耐湿性向上のため、エポキシ、ポリーイミド等の有機質励モールド(49)を100~500m の厚さにオーバーコートをした。

第2回(A) K かいて、基板は透光性当板(40)例え はガラス、ポリイミド樹脈を用い、そこK 3~ 20 p の深さの N 1. N 1 中 K B . P が最加された (人) のまたはそのペルタ K A 1. On が設けられ、 うめとみ補助電板(42)を設けた。 さらK との上面 K 透明等電質(43を形成している。 との透明等低 質は I T 0 (液化インジューム+ 5~10分液化スズ) と酸化スズ、(3~10分の液化アンチモンを含む) を超層して 3 層質とした。

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実施例の如くP型半導体にあるはV価の透明 導電膜である酸化アンチモン(B b,G または B b,G) を 50~200 A の厚さにそれに接する如くにして 形成し、ITO はこの導電膜の導電性を向上させる如くにその下地に設けるとが光電変換数率の向上特に電流の増大に大きをして して ITO を P 型半導体に変換をした。 るで、 5~10 m A/c m の 世流密度 く できた。 これは アンチモンが P 型半導体の 本 の み は アンチモンが P 型半導体の 本 の み は アンチモンが P 型半導体の な これは アンチモンが P 型半導体の な ことができた。

以上の如くにして得られた第2図(A)に対応し エネルギバンド巾を第2図(B)にその番号を対 これ及けている。

での図面より明らかな如く、活性半導体機(41)~(46)はこの場合の少数キャリアであるホールをP型半導体層(44)とN型半導体層(46)間の高い退位差により効率よく供給せしめている。特

ドーピングの効果をIMA(イオンマイクロアナ ライザ)にて調べた結果を第3回に示す。

第 5 図(A)においてはP型半導体層(44)上に不純物を意図的に添加しないI型半導体層(45)を形成させた場合である。

第3因(D) K かいて明らかな如く、シランドジランを混合した水ク素不純物により P 烈半導体層を 500人の厚さに形成し、その上側に I 型半導体層を同一反応炉にて形成させた場合、曲線(G1)が得られる。 すなわち界面(65)より 2000人以上もつても、 1×10 競役の水ク素の機変が

とれを関様ドジャランを第1回の場合ドかいてトリメナルガリュー人のかわりに用いた 独立 反応生成をすると自義(6のとなり、そのドーピングは~1 0 cm 2 と約 1/10 ドネで下げることができた。これを本発明の如くトリメナルガリュー人を用いた場合、ア設半導体層と1 監半導体層とを同じ反応室にて形成した場合にかいても自動(6の)ド示す如きそのオートドーピング効果はき

に照射光近くに ち 真性半導体層(45)での空乏層 のひろがりかよび高い電界效皮を有せしめるた め、『型半導体層(40)を設け、さらにこの(40)で 光照射により発生したキャリアは BBP 効果の助 けを H 型層(4かにより有せしめて少数キャリアを P型半導体層(44)にドリフトさせたものである。 エネルギベンド的には、T(炭化珪果より広い Eg O P 型層) 一 m (莊宋) 一 m (寇化莊宋代 L る広い Bg の B 型 層) とした光 包変換装置を作つ た。その結果、従来より知られた単たるPIN半 進体にかいては 5~7%/cm'までの効率しか得ら れなかつたものが、 PINH 型構造とすることに より、10~12がの高い変換効率を AM1 K て得 ることができた。さらに 10㎝の大面積基板に かいても、(41)の補助電極の助けを含めて開放 包圧 0.9~0.95V、短路電流 16~20mA/cm', 7 ~10岁の実用変換効率を得ることができた。

さらに本発明のガリュームをP型不純物として用いた場合と、ホウ素を用いた場合のオート

わめて小さく、加えて第1図ド示す如く改立反応 方式ドかいては、血熱(5)を得ることができた。これは P 型半導体層の不純物機底を 7~8×10°cm²とした場合であるが、1×10°cm²またはそれ以下とすると、また 8×10°cm²の機底でもBixOn (0 cxc 1 x 20. 2~0.5)と 炭化珪素とすると、単ド 5004 までの深さでも1×10°cm²以下 特ド 1×10°cm²以下ドまでもすることができた。

との 1×1 0cm 以下の長度であることは、ブラズマ気相法にかける不純物制御が単結品半導体と同程度に稍度よく行ない得ることをもずし、その工業的価値は単に PIN 型ダイオードではなく、 PINIP 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 5 5 6 7 10×10 cm 添加すると、 非単結晶 シリコン 学派体にかいての元学的エネルギベンドは実生の 1.7~1.8eV より 1.66~1.4eV にまてこてしまう。しかしガリュームまたはインジューム

ドかいては、1.7~1.8eVであ によるBg の低下はみられなかつた。

第1図の装置においては、トリメチルガリュームを水景で希釈したポンペを用いた。しかかりになっている。 シリンダーを冷してその 蒸気にを用いての気化による制御を第1図の場合に加えてもよい。またインジュームにおいても同様のオートドーピングが実質的にない接合特性を得るととができた。

第3回にかいて、P型半導体層を非単結晶珪 来でなく、莲化ゲルマニューム (81xGe/n/0<x<1)、炭化珪素 (81xGe/n/0<x<1)としても よい。また前配した如く、P型層を 81xG/n/ (0<x<1)とし、I 層を珪素または珪化ゲルマニ ームとしたヘテロ接合としても同様のオート セングのない特性(62),(63)を得ることができ た。

本発明は基板上に形成する半導体度はガリュームをたはインジュームの動加されたア型半導体層とした。しかし同様にオートドーピングを もわめて少なくした耳蓋半導体層を形成するた めには、トリメテルアンテモン(酸点 ~62°0。 ~ \*\*
済点80.6°0 (015),8°b) またはトリエテルアンテ

かくして第1図の反応炉により、光照射面偶より PINN 接合または PINN 構造を有する光電変換装置を設けた。しかしこれをさらにくりかえし、光照射面倒より PINNPINN または PINNPIN 接合と積階した直列接続し、前側の IN 活性層を非単結晶の Biktり1.6~1.8eV とし、後側を BixGera (0<x<1) により 1.0~1.6eV としてげ 放電圧の増大に移めてもよい。また NIPPKIP 接合とした場し、 NIPPNIPP 接合、 NIPPHIP 接合とした場合も同様である。

モン (融点 -98°0 沸点 159°0 (7) 0mmHg) (C.II), 8 b) を用いれば L い。かかる場合は被形成面上に 1 ~20×10°cm°の 8 b を影加させ、 3 型層を形成し さらに 1 型層を形成し、 その I 型層へのオートドーピングはガリュームの場合と全く同様の着しくリンに比べて少なくすることが可能であった。かくすることに L b 、金属蓄板 または 造光性 基板上に I T 0 等の透明 薄電膜が形成された基板上に I T 0 等の透明 薄電膜が形成された基板上に I T 0 年 で ドープ 半 導体層を に その上面に I、 P または 3 型のオートドーピングを 1×10~1×10°cm に まで下げた 半 導体層を 作ることができた。 このため 3 I P P 構造でも、 9~115 の変換効率を得ることができた。

#### 4.固菌の歯単な説明

第1回は本発明に用いられた半導体装置製造 装置の板要を示す。

第3回公は本発明の元電玄狭装置のたて所面 電を示し、また。は公尺対応したエネルギバン ド回を示している。

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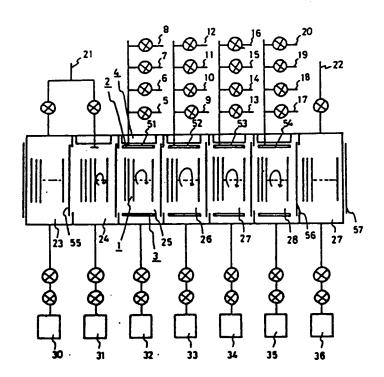
。 第3図は本発明を用いた PIの合化をける不純 物機度の パップアイルを示す

> 特許出述人 株式会社半家作エネルギー研究所心 代表者 山 崎 舜 平安郎

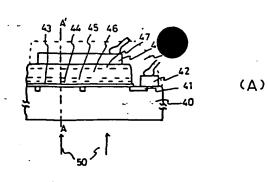
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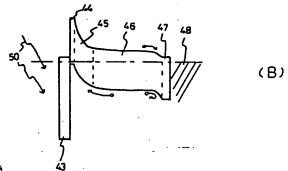
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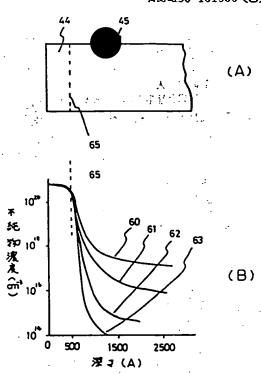
( 13



第1四

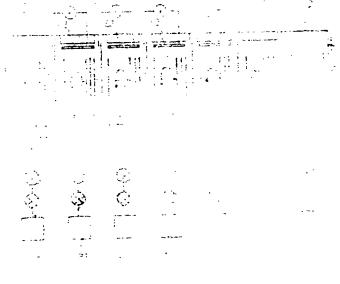






第2图

第3团



西(基)